



Timeline of Etruscans

Etruscan “Orientalizing” era: c. 750-575 BCE

Etruscan decline: c. 575-270 BCE

Key Ideas:

- Development of city-states for political system, with common religion and language.
- Etruscan women had more status/social power than Greek women.
- Etruscans adopted Greek gods into their own pantheon and were influenced stylistically by Greek art.
- Etruscans developed sophisticated techniques in casting and engraving bronze.

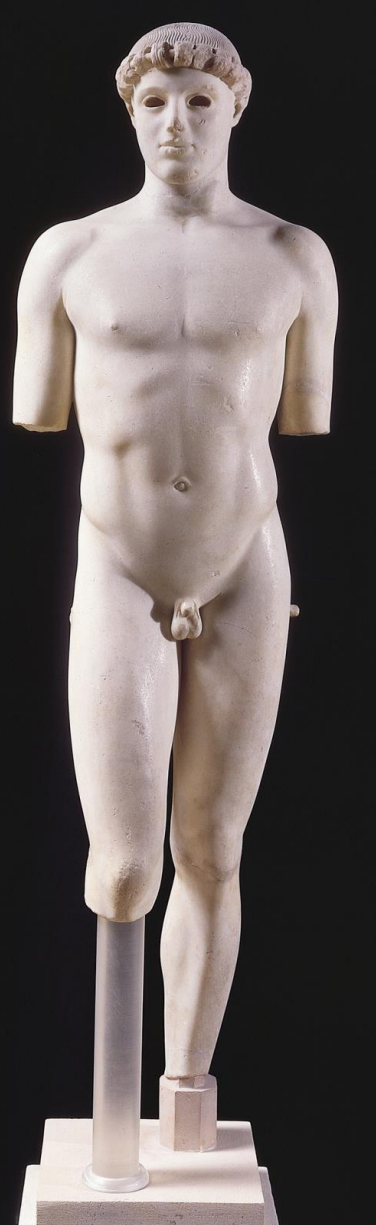


6-3 and 6-4: Apollo of Veii, terracotta, c. 510 BCE (right) and Reconstruction of Etruscan temple (below)

Three *cellas* are in the temple. Temple shows Tuscan-order columns.



Etruscan, *Figure of a youth*,
bronze, 470-460 BCE (47.39)



(See 6-9): Sarcophagus, from Cerveteri, c. 520-510 BCE, terracotta (in Louvre). Inset photo, Tomb of the Leopards, Banqueting, 480 BCE



Etruscan, Bronze mirror, with
Dioskouroi, 3rd-2nd century
BCE, 62.13



6-11: She-Wolf (Capitoline Wolf), bronze, c. 500 BCE or 800 CE????



Timeline of the Roman Republic: 509 to 27 BCE



Timeline of the Roman Empire



Key Ideas

- The Roman Empire was one of the largest in human history. Today our own cities show the stamp of Roman civilization, with our governmental structure, civic buildings, and urban planning.
- Romans excelled in painting, sculpture, and architecture. They were heavily influenced by the Etruscans and the Greeks in all the arts.
- Romans assimilated the religious cults of many cultures they conquered (Egypt, Greece, Persia, etc.).
- Roman population was divided into two social classes: patricians and plebeians. Rome also had a large population of slaves. Patricians commissioned most of the art (sculpture and architecture).
- Roman emperors used sculpture and architecture as powerful tools of political propaganda.

What was one thing you found astonishing or surprising about ancient Roman civilization?

The toga was the national garment of Rome, to be worn only by Roman male citizens. The color of the toga was significant, marking age and status.



citizen, matron, curule magistrate, emperor, general, workman, slave

People of Rome: Differences in Dress

Roman, *Tondo: Portrait of a Young Noblewoman*, marble, 2nd century, 68.9.4



Roman, *Funerary Relief*, (from Palmyra), late 2nd century-early 3rd century CE, limestone, 2008.28.2



How to wear a toga:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BQYloC_QcWY



Venus, silver with traces of gilding, 4th century, 69.84.

Romans assimilated the complete pantheon of Greek gods and myths. Venus was the Greek goddess Aphrodite.

Other popular gods were:

Jupiter (Zeus): King of the gods

Juno (Hera): Queen of the gods. Goddess of marriage.

Minerva (Athena): Goddess of wisdom, war, city (civilization)



Caduceus, bronze, 2nd
century, 2000.64.

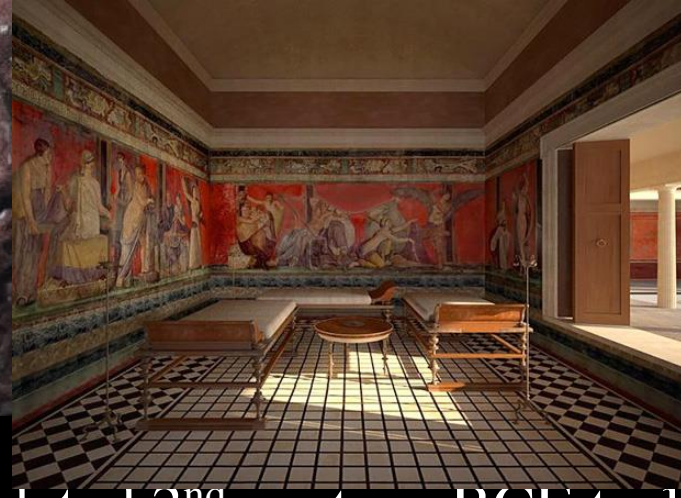
The caduceus was a symbol of
the messenger god Mercury
(Hermes).

Eat, Drink, and Be Merry! The Greek tradition of the reclining to drink and dine continues in Rome...with some changes...



Dionysus (Bacchus) on a Donkey, 2nd century, Marble, 63.41

Eat, Drink, and Be Merry!



Dionysus's pals, dated 2nd century BCE to 1st century CE...Left to right, *Seated Silenus* (2004.210), *Head of Satyr* (2006.110), and *Crouching Satyr* (2005.150). Inset, recreations of Roman dining room, with docents at the Getty showing how it was done!

6-15: *Aulus Metellus*
(The Orator), 80 BCE



Republican Sculpture

Oligarchy: Rule by a few.

Patrician: Roman of the aristocratic class.

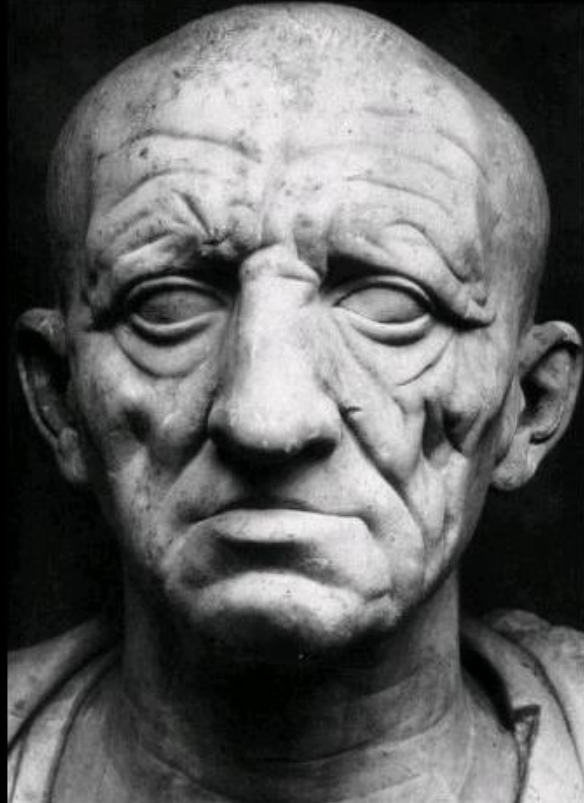
Plebeian: Roman of the lower or working class.

6-14: *Roman patrician with ancestors*, 50 BCE-50 CE

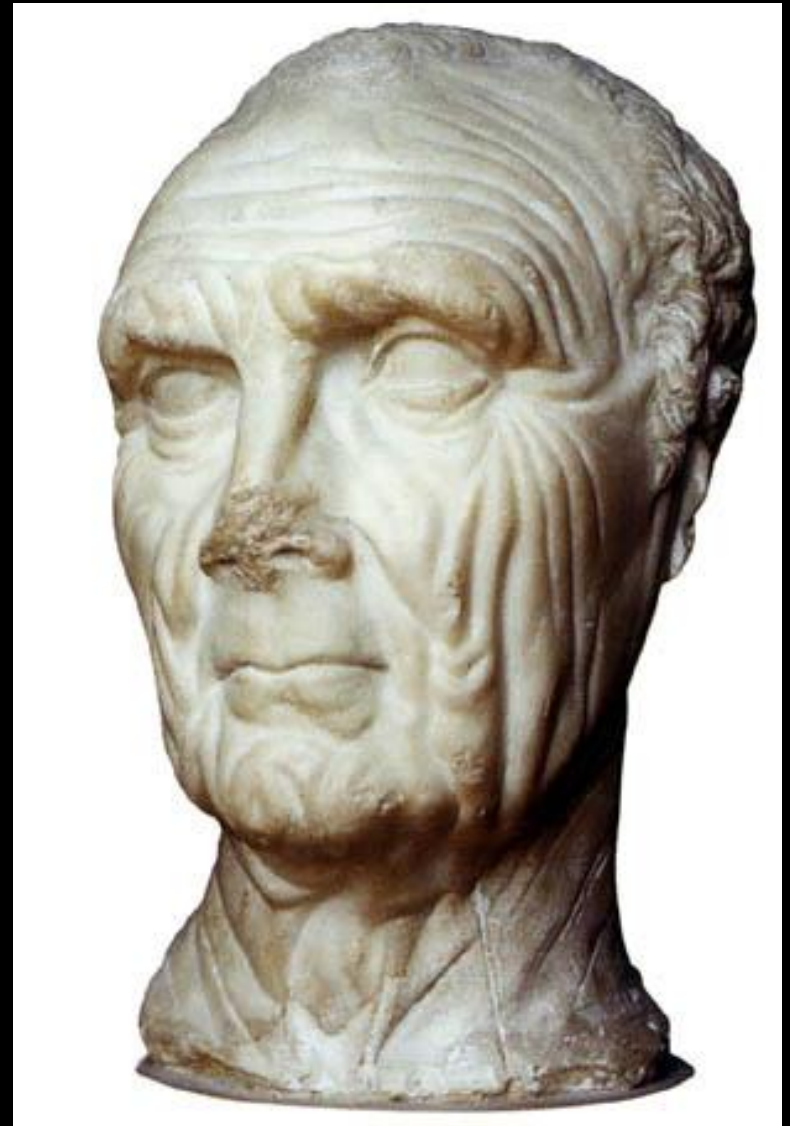


Republican Portraiture (see 6-13 in Stokstad)

Verism: The real, not the ideal!
Faithful reproduction of what is seen...busts could be used during public processions and funerals.



Patrician portrait busts, Late Republican Period (c. 50 BCE)





Roman, *Cinerary Box with Cover*, 1st century, Marble, 62.20 a,b. and *Fragment of a Lion Sarcophagus*, 250-275, Marble, 2004.209



Ptolemaic Egypt: 304 to 30 BCE



Key Idea:
The artwork produced in the Ptolemaic period consists of a melding of Hellenistic Greek art and Egyptian artistic traditions. For example, Ptolemaic rulers adopted the conventions of pharaonic royalty as well as Greek ideals in their portraits.

Ptolemaic Egypt

*Ptolemaic Ruler in the
Guise of Hercules, 2nd
century BCE, Bronze, 68.81*



Ptolemaic Egypt

*Striding figure, 300-30
BCE, Granodiorite, 58.14*



Cleopatra VII, Temple of Hathor, Dandarah, Egypt and portrait bust on coin.

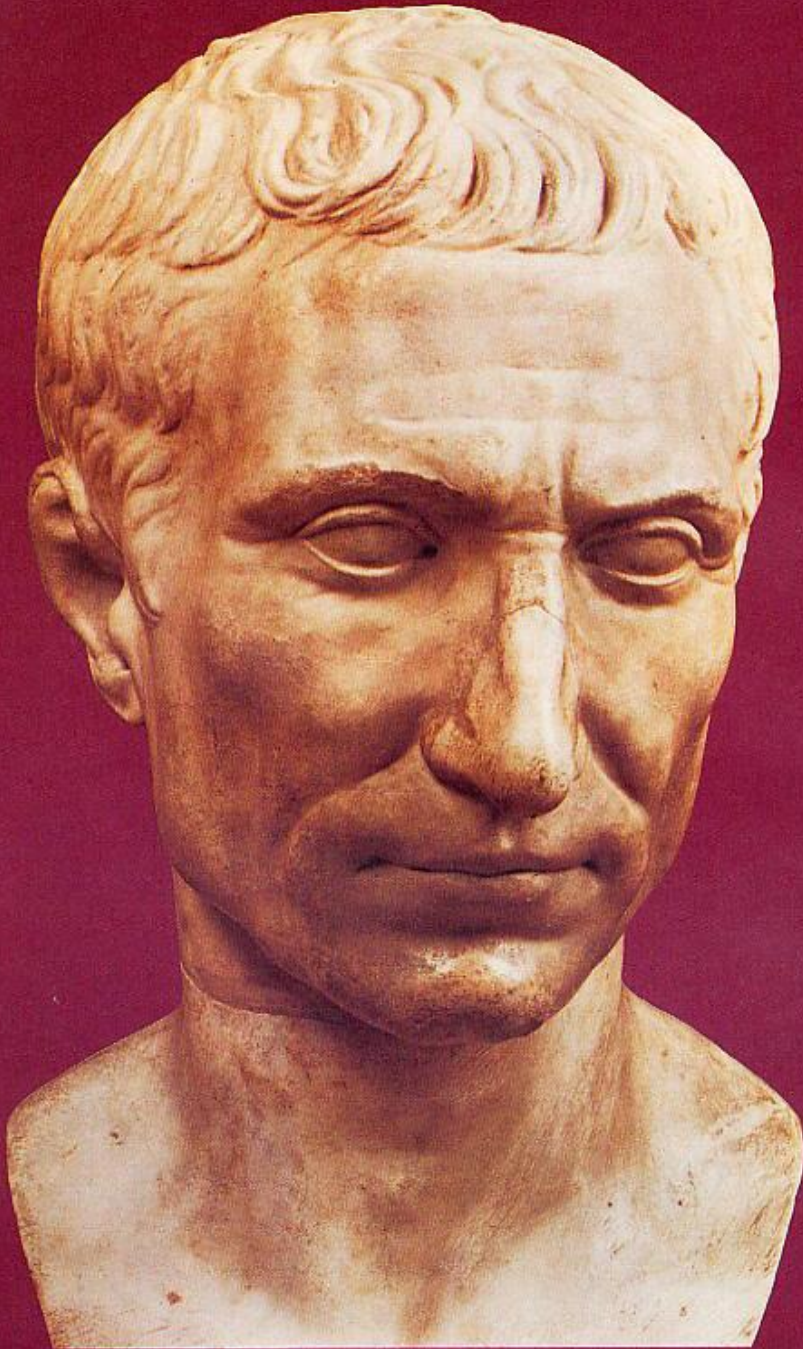


Ptolemaic Egypt



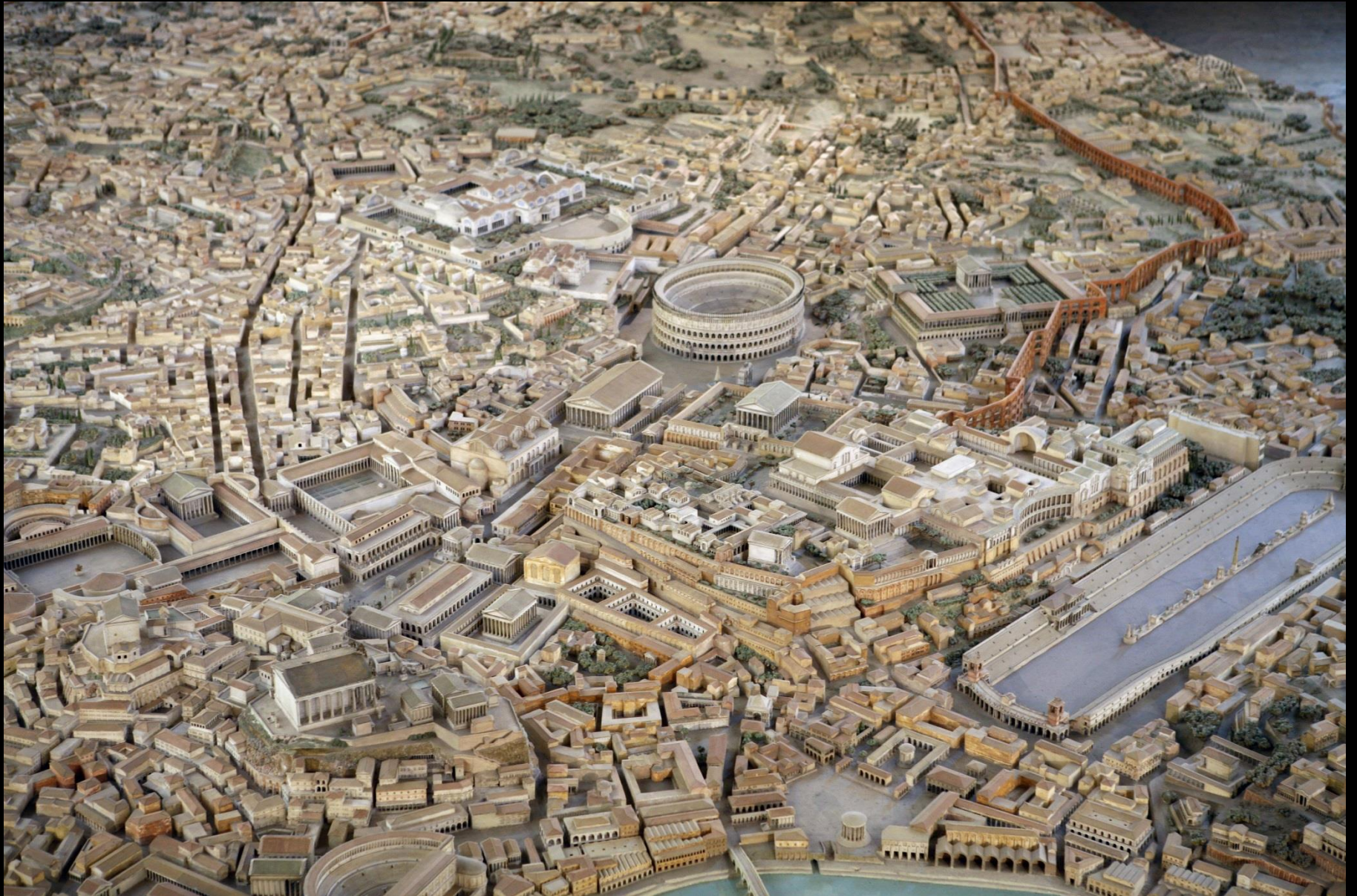
Julius Caesar—The End of the Republic

Dictator: One ruler holding complete power.



(obv.) Head of Caesar, wreathed;
behind, star. CAESAR
IMP(ERATOR)

Rome, during the Imperial Period



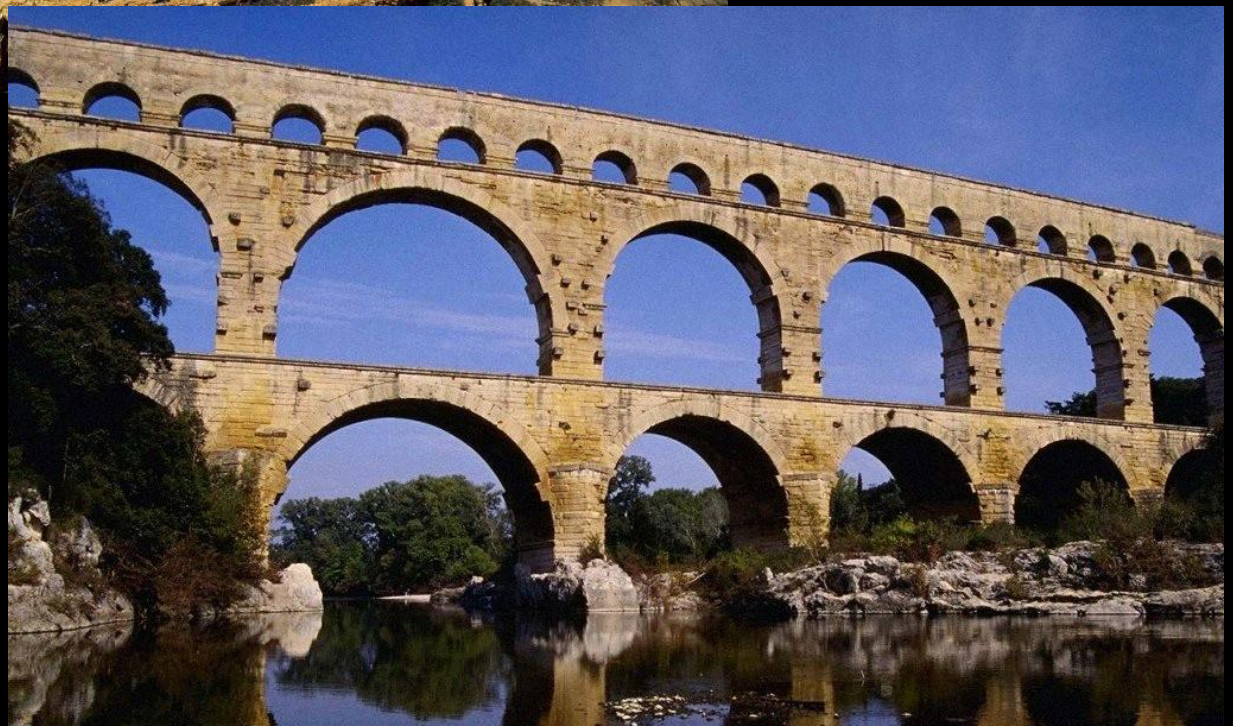


Roman Architecture Around the Empire

← Timgad, Algeria

6-17: Pont du Gard, France. ↓

This is an **aqueduct**.



Cupid with hydria,
Marble, 1st century,
2005.149.



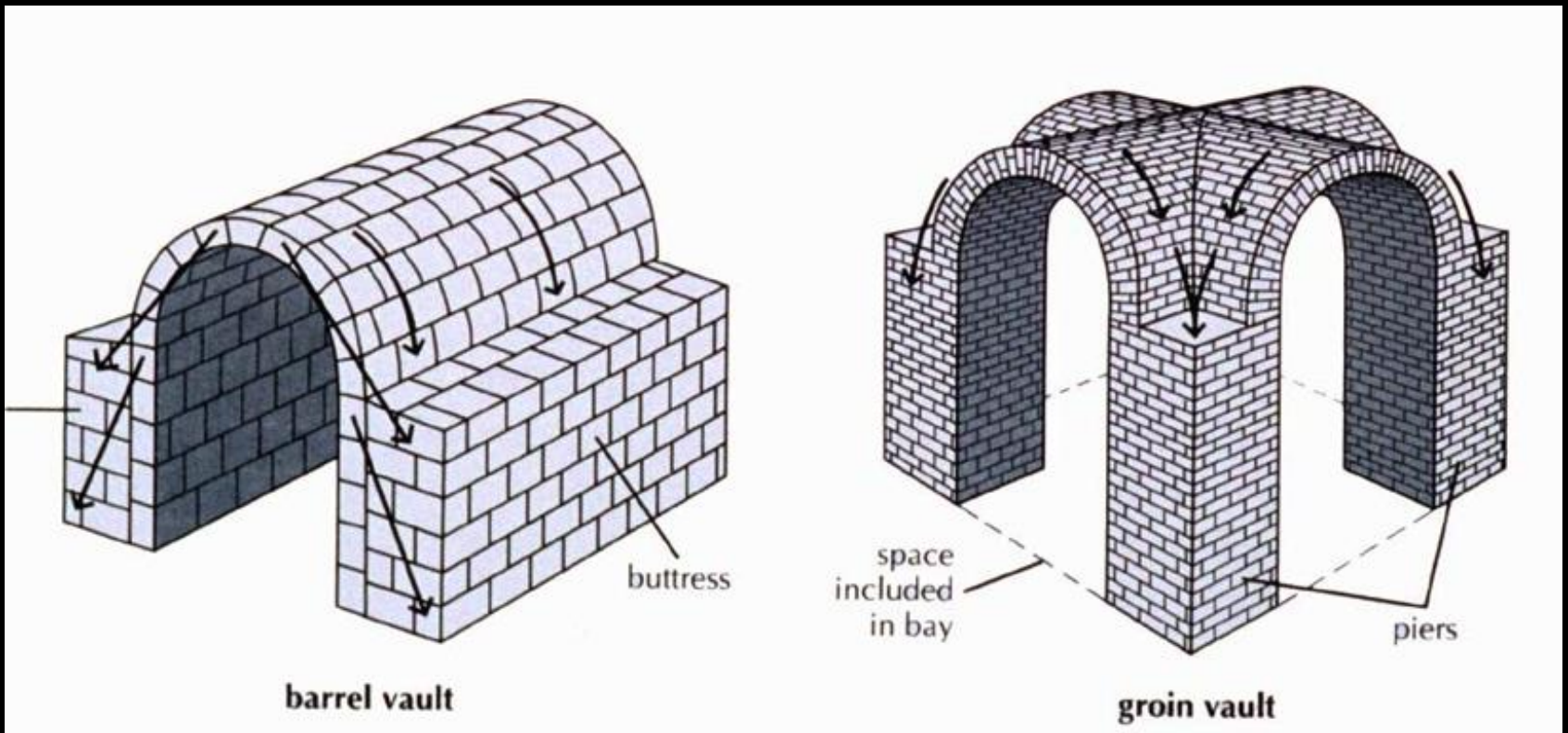
Architectural Terms

Arch (keystone)

Barrel Vault: Half cylinder arched structure

Groin Vault: 2 barrel vaults intersect at right angles.

Concrete: Powdered lime, sand, and water mixed with rubble.



Analysis

What kind of leader was this emperor? What message does this sculpture convey to the viewer?



Imperial Rome: The First Emperor



...: Augustus of Prima Porta, c. 20 BCE

Imperial Sculpture

Ara Pacis, c. 13-9 BCE. Pax Romana: Peace brought about through Augustus' rule.



Imperial Sculpture

...: The Imperial Procession on the Ara Pacis.





Roman sculpture, 1st century BCE
to 2nd century CE. Old heads on
young bodies!



Roman Sculpture: Rich
and Powerful

Roman Matron, 60-70
CE, Marble, 32.16



Roman glass,
1st through 5th
century.



Roman Domestic Architecture

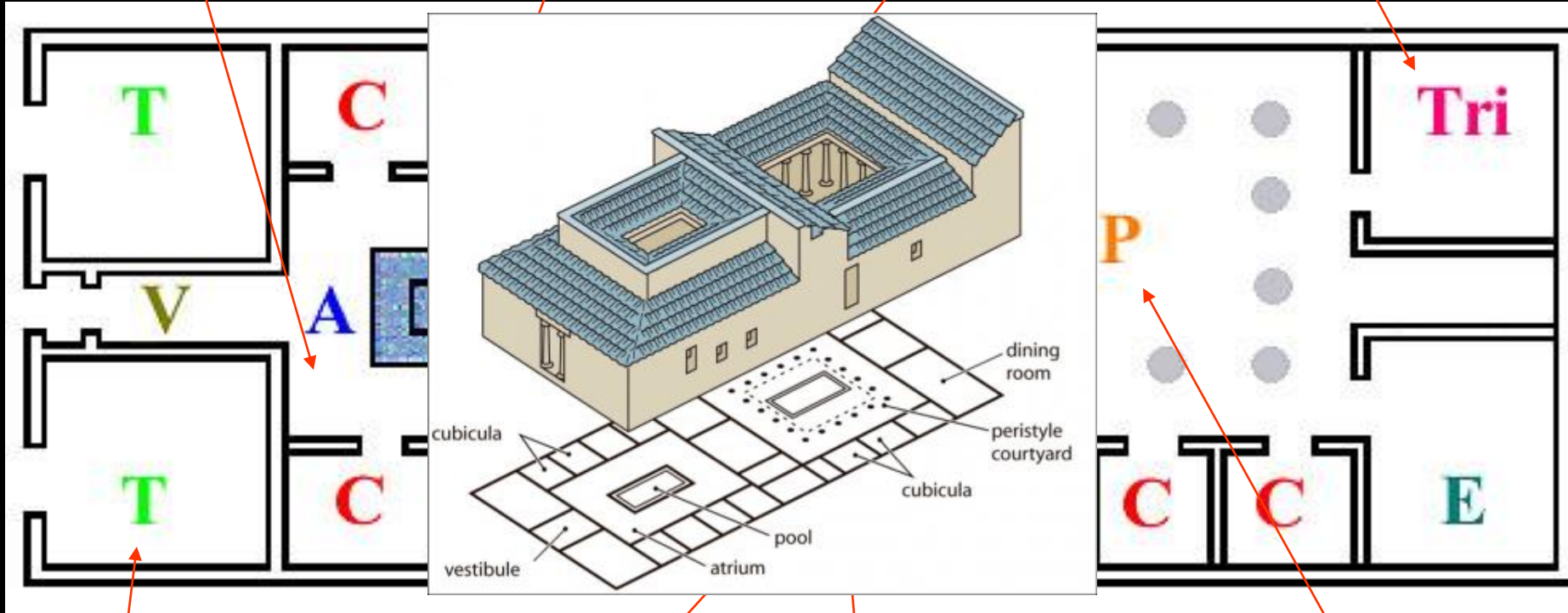
Block of apartment buildings (*insula*).
Inset photos from Ostia Antica bar.



Atrium = formal entrance hall

Cubiculum = small rooms, bedrooms

Triclinium: Dining room



Shops

Kitchen

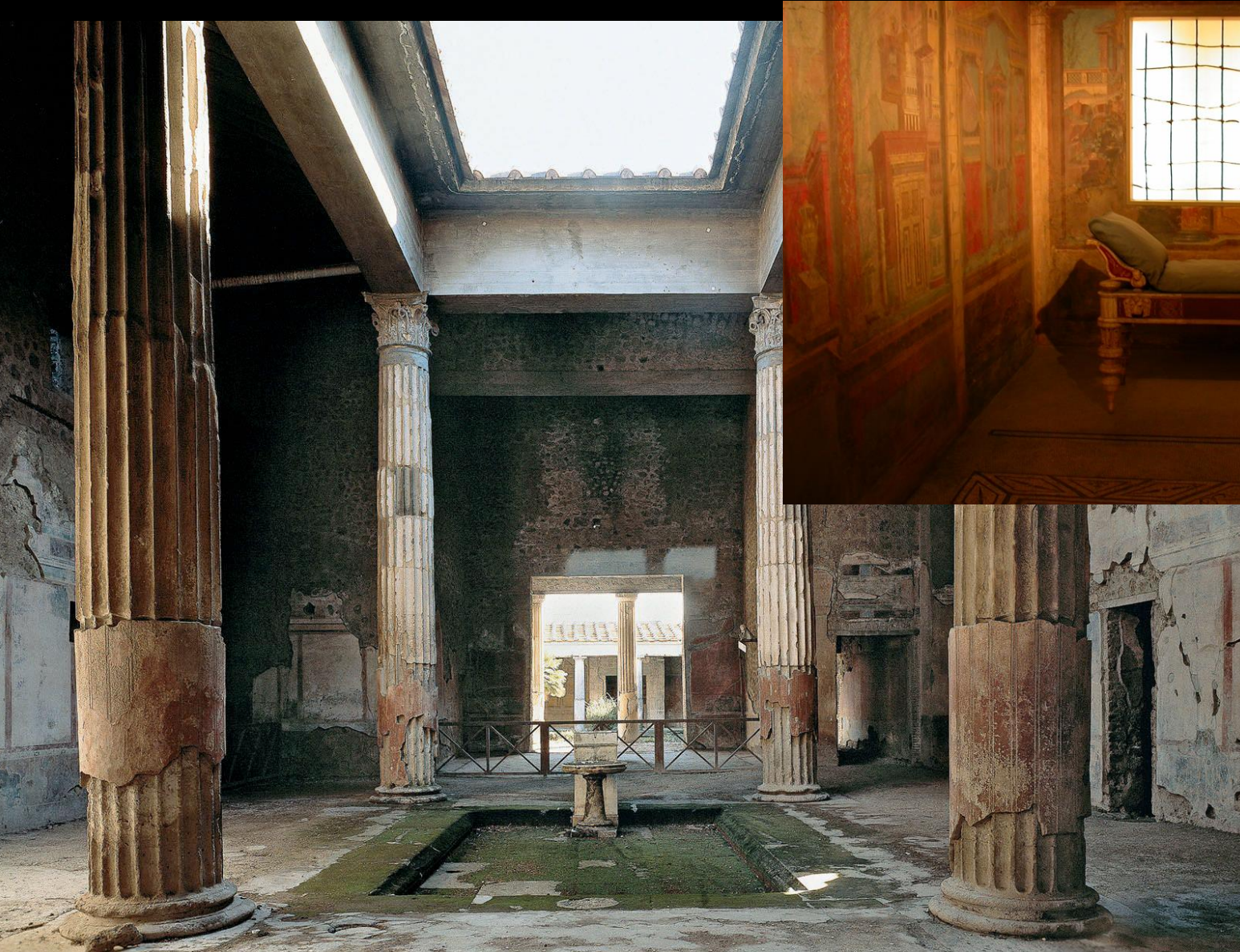
T = Tablinum, the office

Garden

Roman Domestic Architecture

Interior of homes in Pompeii, Italy. Atrium of the House of the Silver Wedding, below, and example of a bedroom, right (cubiculum).

Roman Domestic Architecture



Domestic Architecture

Holding Horn
1st century AD,
Pompeii, Lararium
(the Vettii)



“The figure probably represents a Lar, a Roman ancestral god honored as a guardian of the family’s welfare, and worshiped in a household shrine called a lararium.” (Mia Label)



Boss with Oceanus, Bronze with silver and copper inlay, 1st-2nd century CE, 61.58



Roman Imperial Architecture: Triumphal Arches and Columns

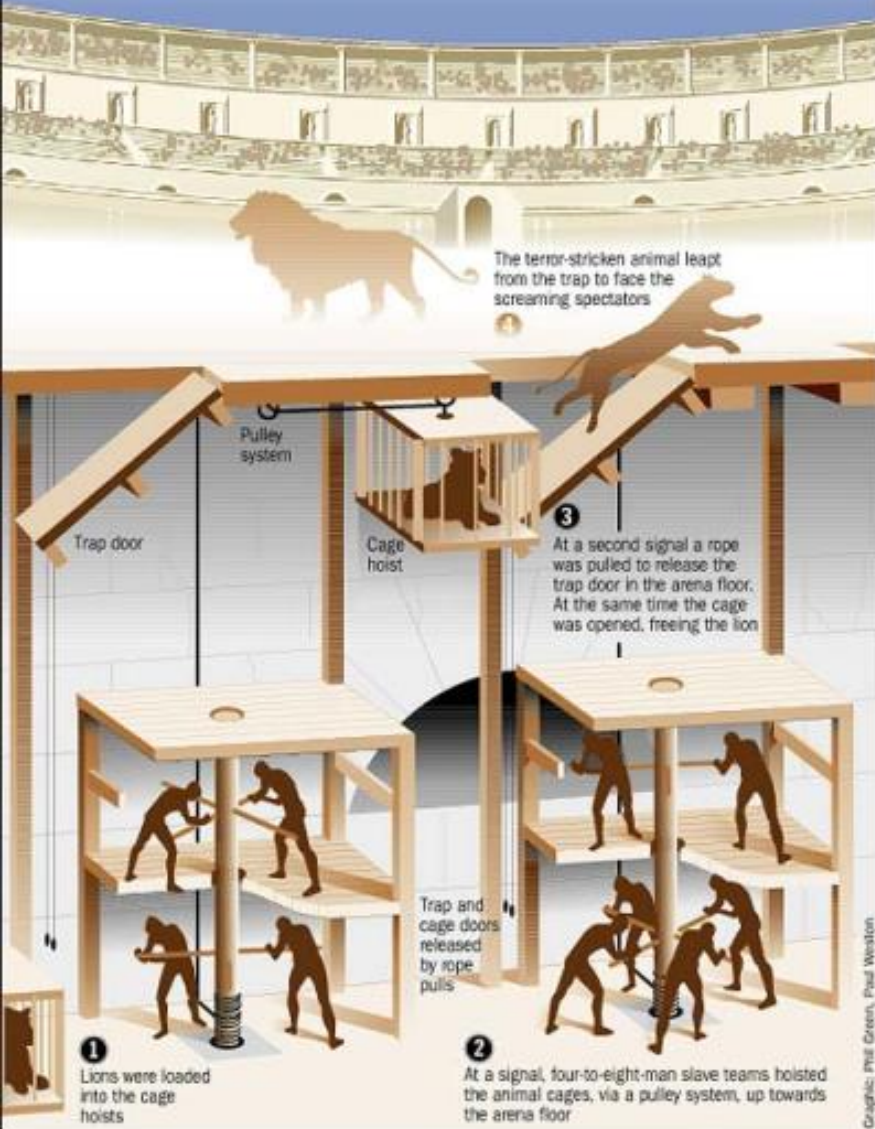
6-36 and 6-37: Arch of Titus, c.
81 CE



6-47 and 6-48: Column of Trajan,
113-116 CE



The secrets of Roman stagecraft



6-39: Colosseum, Rome, 70-80 CE. Built to hold 50,000 spectators!

Imperial Sculpture: Powerful Propaganda

6-57: Marcus Aurelius,
176 CE

This is an
equestrian statue.



Augustus

Imperial Sculpture: Powerful Propaganda

6-58: Commodus, c. 190



Inset, *Bust of a Young Nobleman*,
2nd century, marble, 68.9.2

Roman Copies and Collections of Greek Sculpture

Inset, Hadrian's villa, 2nd century CE.

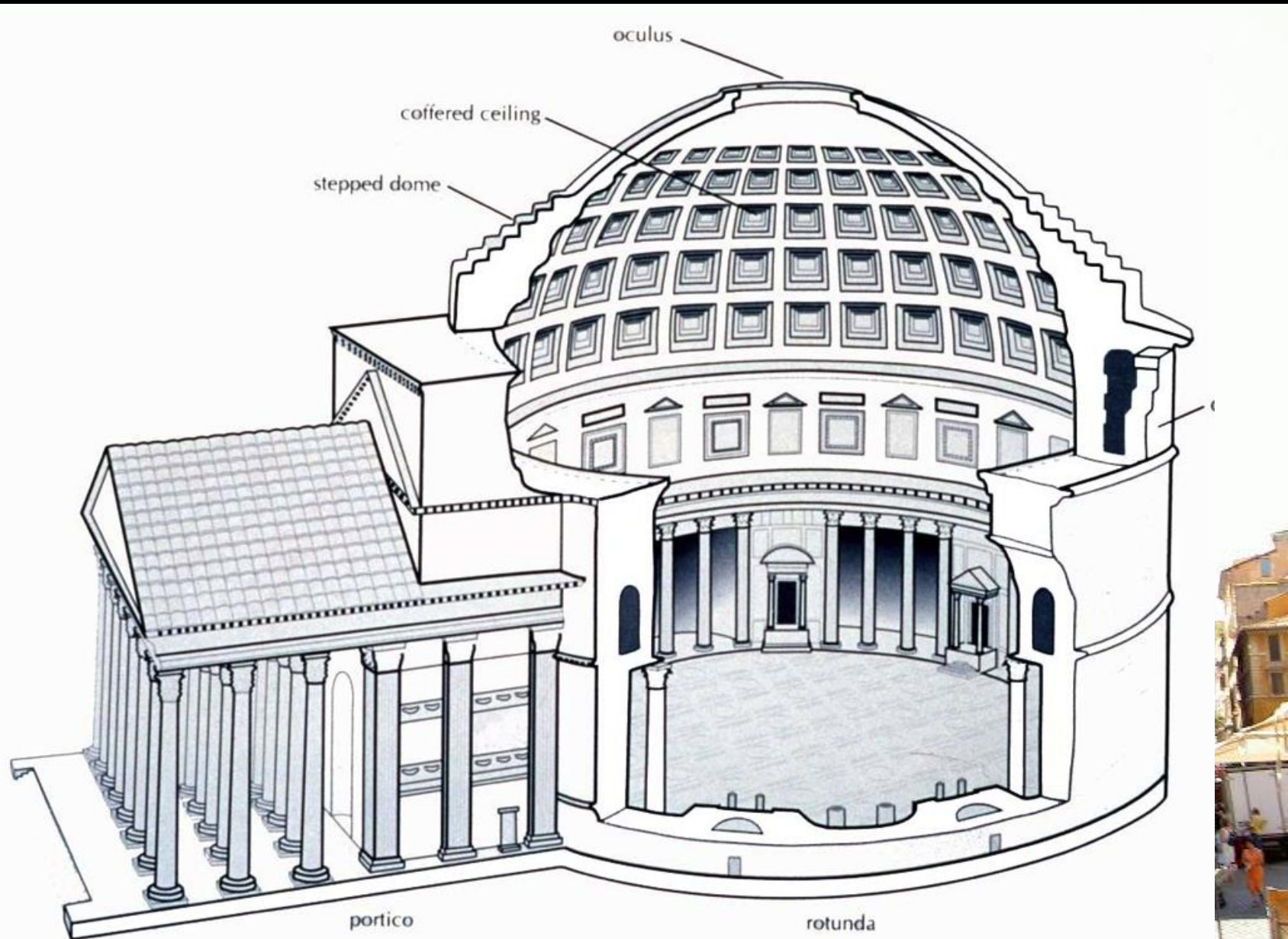
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OgGQaTMtWCM>



Roman Civic Architecture

6-49: Pantheon: 118-25 CE

Pantheon: All gods.





6-52: Pantheon: 118-25
CE

Oculus: Opening at top of
dome.

Emperor Hadrian, 125 CE



A Severan Family
Portrait. Septimius
Severus, Julia
Domna and Their
Children, c. 200

Damnatio Memoriae
= Erasure of Memory

Caracalla

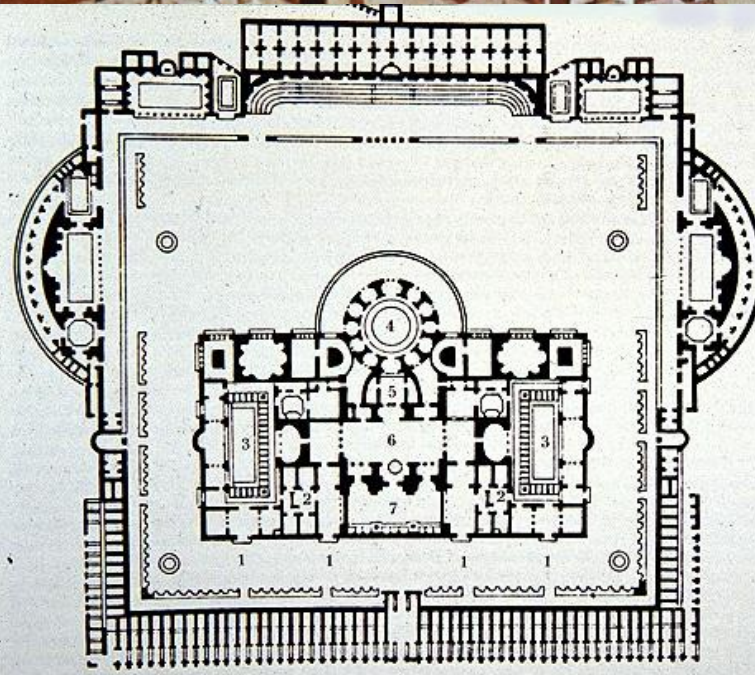




Inset, Portrait of a Man, 253-268 CE, Marble, 2008.28.1

Roman Civic Architecture: Baths

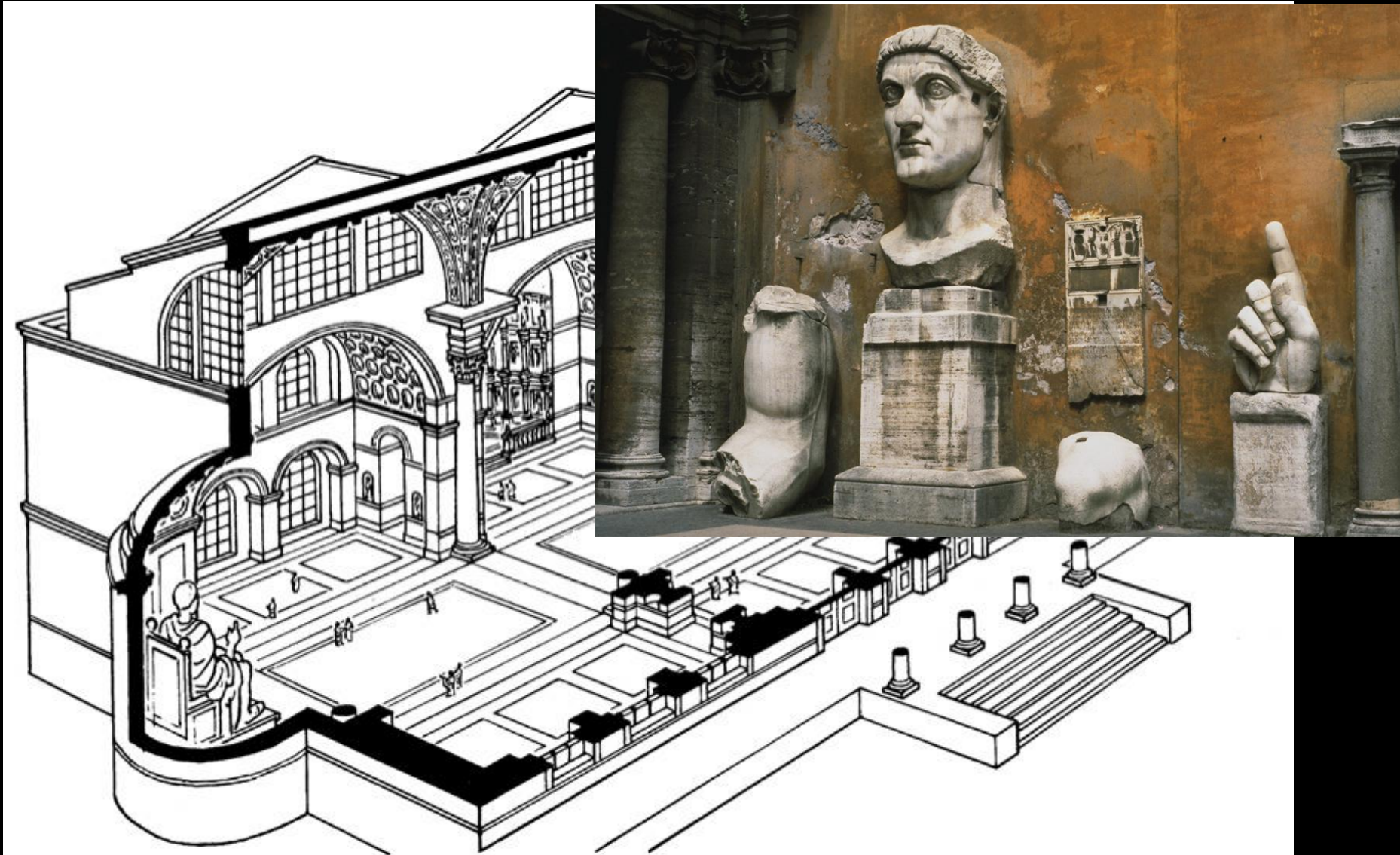
6-60: Baths of Caracalla, 211-217. 1,600 bathers maximum, plus additional shops, libraries, and exercise courts!



683 ROME. BATHS OF CARACALLA, PLAN
(after A. Löber)
1 Entrance
2 Apodyterium
3 Palaestra
4 Caldarium
5 Tepidarium
6 Frigidarium
7 Natatio

Roman Civic
Architecture: Basilica
Nova

6-67: Basilica Nova, built by Constantine. A basilica is an all-purpose administrative building with nave, apse, and clerestory.



Late Roman Empire

6-62: The Tetrarchs, 300 CE

